CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XV. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 21, 1831. [NO. 759.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Have removed to their New Store on Person street, where they offer for sale,
20 Hhds. SUGAR,
10 ditto MOLASSES,
25 bbls. Mackerel,
20 do. Mullets,
10 do. Loaf Sugar,
5 do. N. E. Rum,
5 casks Rice,
20 kegs Nails,
20 bags Coffee,
7 do Pepper,
5 do. Spice,
15 boxes smoked Herrings.
December 12, 1831. 58-3t.

Patent Balances, &c.

The Subscriber has just received per Steam Henrietta,
1 pair Patent Balances, 1,500 lbs.
1 do do 400 do.
1 Jersey Wagon,
4 boxes Citron.
A. KIMBALL.
December 14. 58tf.

AUCTION SALES.

WILL be sold at public auction, on Wednesday the 21st day of December inst., at the market in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock noon, that well Valuable Lot of *LAND*, corner of Old and Person streets, where the Flour Ware House stood
Terms made known on the day of sale.
JAMES DICKSON,
ARCH'D M. HOOPER, } *Trustees.*
H. W. AYER, *Auctioneer.*
Fayetteville, Dec. 13, 1831. 58 2w.

London Phœnix Fire Office,
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

THE Subscriber having been re-appointed by the Phœnix Assurance Company of London, their Agent for the State of Virginia, begs to inform the public, that he is authorised to effect Insurance *throughout the United States*, against loss or damage by fire, on *Buildings, Goods* and *Merchandize;* also Risks on the Stocks, building or repairing, and Ships with or without their Cargoes, while lying in Port, Harbor or Dock.
JOHN TAYLOR,
Opposite the Virginia Bank.
Norfolk, November 1831. 58-4wpd.

REMOVAL.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,
HAVE removed their Auction and Commission Establishment to the commodious Brick Store recently erected on Green street, which for safety and location, is inferior to none in Fayetteville. They attend to the receiving and forwarding of Goods, Storage and sale of Cotton, &c. They have Fire Warehouses removed from the centre of the Town, where Cotton and Goods can be stored in complete safety.
THOS SANDFORD & CO. can effect Insurance on consignments at the lowest premium. Intend to devote their attention *solely*, to the Commission Business, they will endeavor to give satisfaction
December 6 57tf.

PAINTING.

WHEELER & SIMMONS having this day associated themselves in Copartnership, will paint Coaches, Signs and Houses, Limner and Ornamental Work of all descriptions, at the lowest prices. They have taken a Shop opposite Geo. Neill's Store, foot of Haymount.
N. B. Old Chairs repainted and regilt or bronzed Orders punctually attended to.
December 13, 1831. 58-3m.

C. P. Mallett,

HAS removed his Store into the west end of the New Buildings erected by T. J Curtis, on Hay street, opposite the site of the Lafayette Hotel, where, in addition to the stock on hand, he is now opening a very general assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
suitable to the Fall and Winter season, among which ARE,
Blue, point and duffle BLANKETS,
Blue and coarse CLOTHS,
Cassinetts and Vestings,
Brown and bleached Sheetings,
Ditto do Shirtings,
Domestic Ginghams,
French ditto
Irish Linens and Sheetings,
Cambric ditto,—Scotch and bird-eye Diaper,
A handsome assortment of Prints & furniture Calico,
Ticklenburg, Baize and Flannels,
Book, mull, jaconet, book and Swiss Muslins,
Gingham Umbrellas, silk, cotton, and oiled linen,
Oiled Frocks and Pea-Jackets,
White and coloured worsted Hosiery,
Ditto do cotton ditto
Hats, Shoes and Hats, a good assortment,
Cotton Bagging and bale Rope,
School Books, and a general assortment of other Books and Stationary,
A general assortment of Cutlery and Hardware,
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Coffee, Cocoa, *prepared*, and loaf Salt,
Imperial, Hyson and Black Teas,
Bunch Raisins,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Epsom and Glauber Salts—Camphor,
Copperas, Saltpetre and Sulphur,
Spanish Brown, dry and in oil,
White Lead, do do.
Other Paints,
Window Glass and Putty,
Dupont's Powder,
Castor and sweet Oil,
Bar Iron, Steel, Lead and Shot,
Cheese and Soap,
Saddles and Trunks.
These articles, with many others not mentioned, have been selected with care, and will be disposed of upon very moderate profits.
Fayetteville, 18th October, 1831. 50tf.

The last Call.

THE Subscriber, after advertising since July last, in the public prints of this town, inviting those indebted to him, to come or send and settle the claims against them either by note or book account; and is very sorry to say, he has found *all* his *applications*, or with *very few* exceptions, totally neglected.
I will attend at my store on Market square, until the first of January, to settle the same, and after that day persons neglecting this notice will find their *notes* and *accounts* in the hands of the proper officers for collection.
HENRY L. JONES.
Fayetteville, December 1831. 58-tf.

Just Received,

25 Bbls. and half bbls. No. 2, MACKEREL,
40 ditto ditto 3, ditto,
75 casks Thomastown LIME.
THOMAS FULLER.
November 15. 54tf

THE FAYETTEVILLE
SELECT SCHOOL.

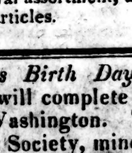
THE next Annual Course of this Seminary will commence on the first Monday of January next, and as heretofore, under the exclusive direction of Charles Stuart, Esq. It is intended that the School will still be very limited in its number of Scholars, but in addition to those whose particular attention will be devoted to the classics, a few will be received and taught exclusively, the English branches of education and the Mathematics, and with this view, Mr. William Broadfoot has been employed as an Assistant to Mr. Stuart, who we believe to be well qualified to teach those branches, and whose pious and regular habits justify us in recommending him to the confidence of parents and guardians.
The price of tuition for the Classical Scholars will be as heretofore, $40 per annum, and to the other Scholars $30 per annum. Board can be obtained in Mr. Stuart's own family at the moderate price of $100, including washing, &c.
C. T. HAIGH,
C. P. MALLETT,
JNO. HUSKE, } *Committee.*
ROBT. STRANGE,
December 7, 1831. 57tf.

CABINET MAKING.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has again commenced the Cabinet Business in his New House on Bow street, near Eccles's Bridge, and a few rods north of the Market House, where, by diligent attention to the business, with the assistance of good workmen and a selection of choice materials, he flatters himself with giving satisfaction to those who may favor him with applications. He has for sale a small and select assortment of articles in his line, of a superior quality, selected in N. York by a judge, consisting of
GLASS, Pearl, Rose, & Brass Knobs, assorted sizes,
Secretary, Till, and Cupboard Brass locks,
Chest and trunk do do
Wood screws, Brads and Saddle tacks,
Patent Bedstead fasteners, Bedstead screws & Keys,
Cast and spring steel pannel Saws,
Do Hand, Tennon, Dove tail, bow and frett Saws,
Cast Steel firming and turning Chisels and Gouges,
Stand Ketches, thumb Bolts,
Spanish brown, Venitian red, red Sanders,
Pumnice Stone, Glue, and Sand paper,
Hair Cloth, Damask & Blue Moreen,
Oil Cloth, different figures,
Looking Glass plates, 12 x 20 & 14 x 24,
Window do. 10 x 16. 12 x 16 & 13 x 18,
Best copal varnish, Portable Desk Locks & hinges,
Cast Steel plane irons (double,) Tooth plane do.,
2 feet rules & steel bladed squares,
Fore, Jack, smoothing and tooth planes,
Varnishing, Furniture, and dusting brushes, &c. &c.
DUNCAN McNEILL.
December 6th, 1831. 57-tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has just received at his store, in Brick Row, three doors west of the Planter's Hotel, a general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
Groceries,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Shoes, Hats, &c.
Which he offers for sale very low for Cash or Produce.
JNO. McLERAN, Jr.
November 15. 54tf.



DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Dr. J. H. Dickson,

HAS just received a general assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, at his store in Mac Rae's Long Building, Hay street, two doors east of the Post Office, among which are the following:
Arrow Root, Arsenic, Annatto, Aloes, Alcohol; Acids, Acetic, Benzoic, Sulphuric, Muriatic, Nitrous, Nitric, Oxalic, Prussic, Tartaric, Citric; Æther, Sulphuric, do. Nitrous; Bark, Peruvian, Angustura, Cascarilla; Balsams, Copaiva, do. Solidified, do. Tolu, do. Peru; Calomel, Cantharides, Camphor, Colchicum, Caustic, Lunar, do. common; Cinnamon, Cubebs, Chloride of Lime, do. of Soda; Cream Tarter, Epsom Salts, Ergot; Extracts, Belladona, Cicuta, Dandelion, Hyoscimus, Gentian, Colocynth, Jalap; Glauber Salts; Gums, Arabic, Assafœtida, Elastic, Gamboge, Myrrh, Shellac, Tragacanth, Hydriodate of Potash, Iodine, Iceland Moss, Ipecacuana, Isinglass, Jalap, Liquorice, Musk, Magnesia, lump, Calcined and Henry's; Oils, Almond, Castor, Olive, Annis, Burgamot, Cloves, Cinnamon, Lemon, Peppermint, Savin, Opium, Quassia, Red Precipitate, Rhubarb, Rochelle Salts, Preston Salts, Sulphate of Quinine, Emetine, Piperine, Elaterium, Sulphate and Acetate of Morphine, Tartar Emetic; Vitriol, white, do green, do blue; Congress Water, Patent Medicines, a general assortment, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles.
November 15. 54tf.

Washington's Birth Day.—The 22d of February next will complete a century since the birth of Washington. The Massachusetts Historical Society, mindful of the interesting considerations associated with this occasion, have requested one of their number, Hon. Francis C. Gray, to deliver a discourse before the Society on that day.

Extracts from the Report
OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The revision and alteration in the existing duties which will be called for by this state of things cannot too early engage the attention of Congress. The information requisite to the establishment of a scale of duties upon a permanent and satisfactory basis, will require time; and a system in which so many important interests are involved will be better subserved by prospective legislation than by sudden changes.
The revenue derived from the present duties cannot be safely dispensed with before the period assigned for the extinguishment of the public debt; but such revised system as Congress may, in its wisdom, previously provide, may, with entire propriety, be authorized to take effect from and after the 3d of March, 1833.
Independently of the charge for the public debt, the revenue for the expenditures of the Government, as at present authorized, need not, it is estimated, exceed, annually, the sum of $13,500,000.
It is believed, however, that there are other objects of expenditure of obvious expediency, if not of indispensable necessity, which it may be supposed have been postponed by the higher obligation of paying the public debt. The present occasion is deemed propitious to provide for those objects in a manner to advance the glory and prosperity of the country, without inconvenience to the people.
[The Secretary here "respectfully recommends," that appropriations be made for augmenting the naval and military establishments; arming the militia; removing obstructions from the western waters; increasing the pay of Custom House Officers; and of Ministers at Foreign Courts; further providing for the officers and soldiers of the Revolution; and many other minor objects.]
For the foregoing purposes, together with the existing expenditure, and a moderate allowance for such objects of general improvement as shall be of an acknowledged national character, within the limits, as admitted by the Executive, of the powers of Congress over the subject, an annual revenue of $15,000,000, will be fully adequate. It is worthy of remark that such an amount of revenue, would scarcely exceed one dollar on each individual of our population, as it may be reasonably computed when the reduced duties shall take effect, and that the individual burden would continue to diminish with the increase of population and of the national resources.
The sources from which the revenue has hitherto been derived are the imports, public lands, and bank dividends. With the sale of the Bank Stock the latter will cease, and as the imports, according to any scale of duties, which it will be expedient and practicable to adopt, will be amply sufficient to meet all the expenditure; that portion of the revenue heretofore drawn from the sale of the public lands may be dispensed with, should Congress see fit to do so.
On this point the undersigned deems it proper to observe that the creation of numerous States throughout the Western country, now forming a most important part of the Union, and the relative powers claimed and exercised by Congress and the respective States over the Public Lands, have been gradually accumulating causes of inquietude and difficulty, if not of complaint. It may well deserve consideration therefore whether at a period demanding the amicable and permanent adjustment of the various subjects which now agitate the public mind, these may not be advantageously disposed of in common with the others, and upon principles just and satisfactory to all parts of the Union.
It must be admitted that the Public Lands were ceded by the States, or subsequently acquired by the United States for the common benefit; and that each State has an interest in their proceeds, of which it cannot be justly deprived. Over this part of the Public property the powers of the General Government have been uniformly supposed to have a peculiarly extensive scope, and have been construed to authorize their application to purposes of education and improvement to which other branches of revenue were not deemed applicable. It is not practicable to keep the Public Lands out of the market: and the present mode of disposing of them is not the most profitable either to the General Government or to the States, and must be expected when the proceeds shall be no longer required for the Public Debt, to give rise to new and more serious objections.
Under these circumstances it is summitted to the wisdom of Congress to decide upon the propriety of disposing of all the Public Lands, in the aggregate, to those States within whose territorial limits they lie, at a fair price, to be settled in such manner as might be satisfactory to all. The aggregate price of the whole may then be apportioned among the several States of the Union, according to such equitable ratio, as may be consistent with the objects of the original cession, and the proportion of each may be paid or secured directly to the others by the respective States purchasing the land. All cause of difficulty with the General Government on this subject would then be removed; and no doubt can be entertained, that, by means of Stock issued by the buying States, bearing a moderate interest, and which, in consequence of the reimbursement of the public debt, would acquire a great value, they would be able at once to pay the amount upon advantageous terms. It may not be unreasonable also to expect that the obligation to pay the annual interest upon the Stock thus created would diminish the motive for selling the lands at prices calculated to impair the general value of that kind of property.
It is believed, moreover, that the interests of the several States would be better promoted by such a disposition of the public domain, than by sales in the mode hitherto adopted. And it would at once place at the disposal of all the States of the Union, upon fair terms, a fund for purposes of education and improvement, of inestimable benefit to the future prosperity of the Nation.
Should Congress deem it proper to dispense with the public lands as a future source of revenue, the amount to be raised from imposts after the 3d of March, 1833, according to the foregoing estimate, will be $15,000,000; but with a reliance upon the public lands, as heretofore, it may be estimated at $12,000,000—to which, as the case may be, it will be necessary to adapt the provision for the future.
Whatever room there may be for diversity of opinion, with respect to the expediency of distributing among the several States any surplus revenue that may casually accrue, it is not doubted that any scheme for encouraging a surplus for distribution, or for any purpose which should make it necessary, will be generally discountenanced. There is too much reason to apprehend, that a regular uniform dependence of the State Governments upon the revenue of the General Government, or an uniform expectation from the same source, would create too great an incentive to high and unequal duties, and not merely disturb the harmony of the Union, but ultimately undermine and subvert the purity and independence of the State Sovereignties.
The public welfare and the stability of the Union would be more effectually promoted, by leaving all that is not necessary to a liberal public expenditure, with the people themselves. Their affection for the Government would be thereby strengthened, and the sources of individual and national wealth augmented; so that when the Government should have cause to increase its expenditures for public emergencies, it might rely upon a people able and willing to answer the call. While these means of the national wealth are thus cherished, the machinery by which duties upon imports are collected and brought into the public treasury may be kept in full operation, and susceptible of greater efficiency whenever the exigency may make it necessary.
It is respectfully suggested, that these considerations, and others that will readily present themselves, point out the duties on imports as the best source of revenue, and peculiarly recommend that these duties should be adapted to the actual expenditure of the Government.
The propriety of reasonably protecting the domestic industry is fully conceded; but it is believed that it would neither require nor justify the raising of a larger amount of revenue than may be necessary to defray the expenses of the Government. Some of the evils of a surplus, which an excess of revenue beyond the expenditure would necessarily induce, have been already noticed. To these may be added the effect upon the peace and harmony of the country, and upon the safety of the Union, which should certainly not be hazarded for any object not of vital importance to its welfare.
If it could be shown that the labor and capital of the United States require greater aid to shield them from the injurious regulations of Foreign States, sound policy would rather recommend a system of bounties, by which the duties collected from imports might be directly applied to the objects to be cherished, than the accumulation of money in the Treasury. No such necessity, however, is supposed to exist.
The amount of revenue equal to the authorized expenditures of the Government, it is the constitutional duty of Congress to provide; and to a tariff framed for this object, it is not perceived there can be any reasonable objection. Of this duty the constitution itself precludes all doubt, by authorizing both the expenditure and the means of defraying it.
It will be difficult precisely to graduate the revenue to the expenditure. The necessity of avoiding the possibility of a deficiency in the revenue, and the perpetual fluctuation in the demand and supply, render such a task almost impracticable. An excess of revenue, therefore, under any prudent system of duties, may be for a time unavoidable. But this can be better ascertained by experience, and the evil obviated, either by enlarging the expenditure for public purposes, or by reducing the duties on such articles as the condition of the country would best admit.
In providing a revenue upon this principle, and for those purposes, the attention of Congress will be necessarily directed to the articles of imports from which the duties should be collected; and this is a question of expediency merely, to be decided with a just regard to all the great interests involved in the subject.
To distribute the duties in such a manner, as far as that may be practicable, as to encourage and protect the labor of the people of the United States from the advantages of superior skill and capital, and the rival preferences of foreign countries; to cherish and preserve those manufactures which have grown up under our own legislation, which contribute to the national wealth, and are essential to our independence and safety; to the defence of the country; the supply of its necessary wants; and to the general prosperity, is considered to be an indispensable duty. The vast amount of property employed in the Northern, Western, and Middle portions of the Union, upon the faith of our own system of laws, and in which the interests of every branch of our industry are involved, could not be immediately abandoned without the most ruinous consequences.
The various opinions by which the people of the United States are divided upon this subject, concern the peace and harmony of the country, and recommend an adjustment on practical principles rather than with reference to any abstract doctrines of political economy.
The proposed action of Congress will not be directed to introduce or countenance, for the first time, the adaptation of duties for revenue to the protection of American labor and capital. The origin of that lies at the foundation of the Government,—and taking root in the act of July, 1789, it has since increased and spread over our whole legislation, has quickened each branch of industry, and affected most of the important relations of the community. That it may have gone beyond the proper standard, and that the present crisis requires that it should be confined within reasonable limits, will not be denied. It ought to be remembered, however, that the amount of the revenue has not at any time exceeded the authorized objects of expenditure; and that, in preserving such an equality in future, justice to every portion of the community requires that it should be accomplished without uprooting those great interests which have been providently planted and carefully nourished.
If the amount of expenditure be regulated by an enlightened economy, and the aggregate of duties levied on imports be neither extravagant nor oppressive to the consumer, it is deemed to be comparatively unimportant whether it be collected from many or few articles of importation. It could only become material by causing the duties to bear unequally upon particular classes. It might not be practicable, however, in such a community as ours, and in distributing the duties with any reference whatever to the protection of labor, altogether to avoid that inconvenience. So much of the inconvenience as may be unavoidable, might be temporarily submitted to for the sake of the national advantages it would ultimately confer. It may be expected, also, that the poorer classes, so far as any such inequality would affect them, will be generally indemnified by the increased activity given to profitable modes of employment.
Happily for the United States the sum to which it is now proposed to limit the revenue, is not likely to be oppressive on any class, even according to the present numbers of the American population. It is also to be observed, that relatively both to population and the means of consumption, it would annually diminish; while the cheapening of transportation by the means of the rapidly increasing facilities of intercourse, would constantly tend to equalize prices, and diffuse the benefits of labor.
The objects more particularly requiring the aid of the existing duties, upon the principles of this report, are believed to be wool, woollens, cotton, iron, hemp, and sugar; as comprehending those articles in which the agricultural and manufacturing industry are more particularly interested.
Upon these articles the average duty collected in the years 1829 and 1830, amounted to $8,940,393—as is shewn by the annexed statement.
These duties could not be materially changed at present, without the effect already deprecated. No objection is perceived, however, to such gradual reduction of them in future, as may withdraw the aid thus afforded, as the growth and stability of our manufactures will enable them to dispense with it,—to such a degree, at least, as will, with the aid of an increase of population, and the means of consumption, still leave a revenue adequate to the expenditure, or until what may be withdrawn from them may be levied on other articles which may be found to admit of it.
The additional sum, which, together with the amount of these duties, it may be necessary for Congress to provide in a re-adjustment of the tariff, will depend upon its decision as to confining the expenditures to the present objects, or of enlarging them, as herein suggested. In the former case the sum of $4,559,607 00, and in the latter, the sum of $6,059,607 00 will be required: and in regard to either estimate the provision should be upon a scale sufficiently liberal to guard against the chance of deficiency. In providing for either sum, the duties may be advantageously retained upon those articles of luxury, or which are principally consumed by the wealthier classes, or upon those not abundantly produced in the United States, in preference to others. The effect of this would be to countervail to the poorer classes, by cheapening their general supply, the higher duties on other articles. At the same time the duties may be removed from such new materials as will admit of it without detriment to our agriculture; whereby the manufacturers would be enabled to sell cheaper, and also sooner to dispense with a part of the duties, which may be at present retained for their protection. Any amount of duty upon a raw material is, to its extent, an injury to the manufacturer, requiring further countervailing protection against our own rather than foreign regulations, and is only to be justified by the paramount interests of agriculture. In that case it would deserve consideration whether the encouragement of an object of agriculture might not be more properly reconciled with the encouragement of the manufacturer, and with greater equality as regards other interests, by bounties, rather than by a duty on the raw material.
While presenting these views, the burthens to which the interests of navigation have been subjected by the existing duties on articles necessary in ship-building, have not been overlooked; and while equitably adjusting other interests, this may require from the Legislature particular attention. The great importance both of our foreign and coasting navigation to the country, and especially to those interests, now requiring to be cherished, cannot be doubted. In the competition which it is obliged to maintain with the commerce of the world, every where the object of peculiar aid, it would seem to demand of the Government a liberal support. It is believed that the expenses of building and fitting out vessels of every description, including steamboats, are injuriously increased by the present duties, and that a drawback of a large portion, if not the whole of the duty on all the articles composed of iron, hemp, flax, or copper, whether of foreign or domestic production, used in their construction or equipment, might be authorized, under proper safeguards, with obvious advantage to other interests, and without material detriment to the revenue.
It is hoped, however, that these suggestions will be received as proceeding from a sense of official duty, and intended to invite the attention of Congress to the various modes of revising the existing scale of duties from which a selection may be more judiciously made with the aid of greater information than is at present in the possession of the Department, rather than to present a digested scheme for the future revenue.
The undersigned is not insensible to the embarrassments attending such a subject, both from its delicacy and complexity: and the difficulties of reconciling any system of duties, in the present condition of the public mind, with the interest and views of all, are fully appreciated. These can be surmounted only by the wisdom and patriotism of the People, and of Congress. He cannot doubt, however, that it will be the wish of all earnestly to endeavor to surmount them; and he confides in the forbearance and liberality of an enlightened public to accomplish the task. He respectfully suggests that the subject is to be dealt with in the spirit of a liberal compromise, in which, for the sake of the general harmony, each conflicting interest should be expected to yield a part for the common benefit of all.
The diversity of interests which characterise different portions of the Union, arising from geographical position and peculiarity of habits and pursuits, does not admit of that degree of favor to any particular interest, which, in other countries, differently situated, may be safely and wisely granted. The industry of each portion of the Union should be equally regarded and gradually fostered, by which means each would as certainly, though more slowly, attain maturity, without the aid of measures dangerous to the general peace and harmony.
Similar considerations prevailed in the formation of the constitution; and at that period the difficulty of drawing with precision the line between rights surrendered and those reserved, at all times great, was increased by a difference among the several States, as to their situation, extent, habits, and particular interests. In harmonizing these various objects, and conducting them to practical results, the framers of that instrument kept steadily in view "the consolidation of the Union, and the general prosperity of the whole." By merging in these all objects of inferior magnitude, the constitution came from their hands "the result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual deference and concession, which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable." "The full and entire approbation of every State was not counted upon; but it was hoped that each would consider, that had her interests been alone consulted, the consequences might have been particularly disagreeable or injurious."
In the Government thus formed, were fully and effectually vested the power of making war, peace, and treaties, that of levying money and regulating commerce, and the corresponding judicial and executive powers of expounding and executing the whole.
Upon no other principles, and in no other spirit, can the Constitution be administered with safety to the Union. The force of the Government is a moral force, resting upon the sound action of the public opinion throughout the various portions of the country. Due respect for the rights and duties of the States, and a mild, equal, and moderate exercise of those confided to the General Government, with a ready deference to the will of the people, are believed to constitute the soundest policy, and to furnish the best safeguards.
The observance of this policy is the duty of the Government, and a patriotic acquiescence in measures calculated to effect it, though they may occasionally act with some inequality, is not less the duty of the people. Considerations of power are not alone involved either in measures or opinions, affecting the interests and harmony of the community; and no measures can, or ought long to prevail without a broad and general support from public opinion. The obligation of laws, constitutionally enacted by the proper authorities, is not to be questioned; but, extreme measures adopted by slender majorities, and obnoxious to the interests and opinions of minorities, powerful in numbers, wealth and intelligence, cannot be persevered in without danger to the general harmony, and without undermining the moral power, not merely of the Executive and Legislative Departments, but also, that of the Judiciary, which may be called to sustain the authority, without the option of deciding upon the expediency of the measure. In our system, each side has important rights; and those of the minority consist in requiring that the power of the majority be exerted with a just regard to their

interests both to person and property. Without a reasonable deference and concession both as to measures and opinions, the great objects of the Government cannot be attained, and, while it is conceded that it would be improper to push measures for the protection of the labour or improvement of the country to an extreme or oppressive degree, it must, also, be admitted that it would not be less so altogether to deny to the General Government the moderate exercise of powers for those objects for which it is believed mainly to have been instituted.

The real strength of the Government depends not more upon a harmonious action of its various parts than in producing the same effect upon the various interests over which it acts.

Considering the amount of labor and capital employed in manufactures of the greatest importance to the country, and which have already contributed so essentially to our defence and safety, and to the general prosperity, it could not be expected that they should be suddenly abandoned. Regarding, at the same time, the diversity of interests resulting from the peculiar situation of the United States, the manufacturing interest itself should be content with a moderate and gradual protection, rather than by extreme measures to endanger the public tranquillity. The indispensable necessity of the aid of the General Government for those objects of acknowledged national concern—more especially the improvement of the rivers and harbors which are the great highways of the people—and to which the means of the several States are both inadequate and inapplicable, could not be withheld without opposition to the opinions of a majority of the people, and the interests of many portions of the Union. It is at the same time admitted that this aid should be moderately conferred, and with proper deference to opinions of an opposite character. And it cannot be doubted that too extensive an exercise of the powers of the General Government over these objects would ultimately subvert the constitutional sovereignty of the States. It must be acknowledged that the just medium on all these subjects is difficult of attainment; but, in the desire to seek, and in the sagacity to adopt, the best, consists the true policy of an American statesman.

If the adjustment suggested to Congress by the views hazarded in this Report be in any wise entitled to their respect, it is not unreasonable to hope that the various topics of national concern at present engaging the attention of the people, may facilitate rather than embarrass the task. The interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, and the final disposition of the public lands, are the prominent and necessary, and immediate objects of public policy. As incident, however, and, indeed, necessary to the security and prosperity of these great interests, the preservation of a sound currency cannot escape attention. On the soundness and steadines of this indispensable medium of exchange depend the value and stability of every description of property not less than the activity of every branch of business; and it is not to be doubted that the commercial and manufacturing industry would be most severely and immediately affected by any derangement of this spring of their prosperity.

The measures of the General Government in respect to the tariff, to objects of public improvement, to the public lands, and to the Bank of the U. States, are the sources of the existing solicitude throughout the country. For the permanent adjustment of all, in a manner to promote the harmony of all parts of the Union, and elevate the moral character of the country, the wisdom and patriotism of the Government and of the People can alone be looked to.

Independently of the considerations connected with the currency, the interests both of the Government and individuals involved in the Bank of the United States, make the stability of that institution an object of great importance. No reason is perceived why this great interest should not be equally considered in the scheme of deference, and concession, and compromise, which the public safety, not less than the national prosperity, so urgently recommends. While conflicting interests and opinions on other subjects are invited to meet on middle ground, and on the altar of common good, each to offer something for the preservation of concord and union throughout this favored land, the advocates and opposers of the existing system for regulating the currency may also be expected to join in the same patriotic sacrifice.

It is not perceived that any other satisfactory basis for a scheme of general adjustment can be devised, than that which shall pay a just regard to the interests of all, and observe a proper deference to the public will. On this ground, mainly, one portion of the agricultural interest has been invited to accommodate opinions, conscientiously formed and ardently advocated, to opposite opinions, more successfully maintained by other and more powerful interests. The invitation could not be more appropriately recommended than by affording an example in other cases, founded upon the same principle. Acquiescence in the public will is not less the duty of Governments than of the People themselves. The utmost respect is felt for an independent exercise of conscientious opinions; but in a country like ours, though a sense of duty authorizes all fair attempts to convince the public mind, it equally dictates a ready acquiescence by all, in the public will, finally expressed.

Legislature of N. Carolina.

SENATE.

Thursday, Dec. 8.—The Speaker laid before the Senate a memorial from Cornelius Dowd, of Moore county, in relation to the organization of the courts of that county, accompanied with sundry documents, which were read and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, the Military committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing compensation to the militia of New Hanover, called into service during the late excitement.

Most of this day was devoted to the debate on the Appropriation Bill.

Friday, Dec. 9.—Mr. Bateman presented a bill to prevent the circulation of seditious publications.—[Imposes a tax of $500 on every person who peddles goods in the State, to be collected in every county, unless the person so peddling is a resident of the State.]

Mr. Kendall presented a bill to give exclusive jurisdiction to the Superior C't of Montgomery, of all State pleas and prosecutions.

Saturday, Dec. 10.—The Speaker laid before the Senate a communication from the Public Treasurer, transmitting a Statement prepared in obedience to a resolution of the Senate, directing him to make out a statement of all the funds belonging to the State, specifying their description and the gross amount of each; which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Gilmore presented a bill to amend an act of 1805, to prevent vice and immorality, by declaring the offences therein contained to be the subject of indictment.

Mr. McFarland presented a resolution directing the Judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of giving the county courts power to establish Poor Houses.

On motion of Mr. Disheng, it was

Resolved, That a joint select committee be raised to inquire into the expediency of chartering a Company in this State, to receive private subscriptions for the desirable object of making a Railroad from Old Topsail Inlet, to some suitable point in the interior country, and extending as nearly as practicable to the Blue Ridge; and that said committee be requested to report a plan to this House for carrying the above object into effect.

On motion of Mr. Toomer, it was further

Resolved, That the said committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making a Railroad from some point on the Cape Fear River to some point on the waters of the Yadkin River; and that they also inquire whether it be expedient to incorporate a Company, the stock to be subscribed by individuals, to effect said object.

On motion of Mr. Williams, it was further

Resolved, That the same committee be instructed to inquire into the propriety and expediency of incorporating a Railroad Company, to be owned by individual stockholders, to commence at some point on the waters of the Cape-Fear River at or near Haywood in the county of Chatham, and running by Louisburg, so as to meet the Petersburg Railroad Company at the Roanoke River near Halifax, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Monday, Dec. 12.—Mr. Kendall, from the committee appointed to conduct the balloting for Governor, reported that Montfort Stokes is duly elected, as follows: Stokes 98, Rich'd Dobbs Spaight 83, blank 9.

Mr. Askew, from the joint select committee relative to the repair of the State House, during the last Spring, made a report, concluding with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Public Treasurer deliver to Thomas Bragg, the bond of $4000 in which he was bound to cover the State House and the Office of Secretary of State with Zinc, and that the Commissioners pay him only for the work they have received.

After considerable debate, on this day and the day following, the resolution was laid on the table.

Tuesday, Dec. 13.—Mr. Dick presented the petition of the Society of Friends, praying the Legislature to adopt some general measures for removing the free people of color in this State to the colony of Liberia.

Mr. Seawell, from the Judiciary committee, reported a bill to authorize the county courts to erect Poor Houses in their respective counties.

Wednesday, Dec. 14.—Mr. Sneed, from the Committee of Finance, whose duty it is made by law to examine the Report of the Public Treasurer, Comptroller, &c. and in general the condition of the Finances of the State, made a detailed report thereon, which was ordered to be printed, and also to be attached to the Acts of Assembly, when published.

Mr. Seawell, from the Judiciary committee, reported a bill to amend the laws relative to the manner of appointing Jurors for the county and Superior Courts.

Mr. Montgomery, of Hertford, from the select committee to whom was referred so much of the Governer's Message as relates to the opening of a navigable communication from the Albemarle Sound to the Ocean, made a Report thereon, accompanied by a resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives to urge on Congress the propriety of making an appropriation to re-open Roanoke Inlet, at or near Nag's head, which was laid on the table.

Mr. Montgomery of Orange made a detailed report in relation to dividends, bonus, specie, &c. of the Banks of this State.

The greater part of the day was spent in debate on Mr. Martin's Bank Bill. Mr. Williams moved to strike out the first section. Messrs. Martin and Dishongh advocated the principle of the bill, and Messrs. Williams & Allen opposed it. No question was taken.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Dec. 8.—Mr. Haywood, from the Judiciary committee, reported a bill more effectually to prevent Slaves from hiring their own time, and from being allowed to go at large without employment.

Mr. Singleton presented the report of the Adjutant General. Ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Sumner,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether the criminal laws of this State ought not to be amended so as to abolish the punishment of cutting off the ears.

Friday, Dec. 9.—Mr. Cherry presented a bill to limit the pay of the Members to a session of 42 days. After some debate, the bill was withdrawn.

Montesquieu W. Campbell was elected Brigadier General of the 3d Brigade, and Joseph H. Winston Brig. Gen. of the 8th Brigade.

The House adjourned until Monday.

Monday, Dec. 12.—Mr. Henry, from the Judiciary committee, reported a bill to amend the law relative to malicious and unlawful maiming and wounding.

Mr. Barringer, from the select committee to which was referred the resolution in relation to the certificate issued to Judge Strange, for holding Anson Court, reported that, in the opinion of the Committee, said certificate was properly issued, and that Judge Strange was legally entitled to it. Messrs. Leak and Little made statements to the House in support of the report; after which it was laid on the table.

Tuesday, Dec. 13.—Mr. Sawyer, from the joint select committee to whom was referred the bill to insure a fair valuation of lands in this State, when given in for taxation, reported the same with sundry amendments; which, with the bill, were laid on the table.

Mr. Clayton presented a bill to erect out of the counties of Burke and Buncombe, a separate and distinct county to be called Yancey.

At 12 o'clock, the oaths of office were administered to Montfort Stokes, Esq. Governor elect, in the presence of both branches of the Legislature, by Nathaniel G. Rand, Esq. After which the Governor made the following brief address:

"Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Commons,—I have communicated to you most of what I had to say in the early part of the Session. As you have much to do before your final adjournment, I will not detain you longer than to return you my thanks for your marked and continued confidence, and assure you that my part of the public business shall be strictly and promptly attended to."

Wednesday, Dec. 14.—Mr. Gaston presented a bill to incorporate the N. C. Central Rail Road Company. [Provides for forming a company to receive subscriptions, in shares of 100 dollars each, to constitute a joint capital stock for the purpose of effecting a communication by a Rail Road, or by a Rail Road and a Canal, from some point in the immediate neighborhood of the waters of Beaufort Harbor, through Newbern, thence through or near Raleigh, to a point as far westwardly as may be practicable or expedient.]

Mr. Pearson, a bill to incorporate the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company. [Provides for a Company to receive subscriptions &c. to effect a communication between Fayetteville and some convenient point on the Yadkin.]

Mr. Henry, a bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Ravenscroft Academy of Fayetteville.

On motion of Mr. Bragg.

Resolved, that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the propriety of prohibiting by law, the public execution of criminals.

Debate in the Senate.

On the Bill making an appropriation for rebuilding the Capitol at Raleigh.

When this bill came up for discussion in the Senate on the 8th inst., some debate took place between Messrs. Seawell, Toomer, and Martin, on the question of filling the blank for the sum necessary to be appropriated. It was finally filled with $30,000. Mr. Seawell then rose and spoke as follows:

Mr. Speaker,—I have waited with anxiety to hear objections which gentlemen raise against the passage of this bill. The object contemplated by it, and the public necessity, are so well known to this House, that nothing short of absolute inability can justify it in refusing to pass it. I have waited for this purpose in vain. Gentlemen seem resolved to keep their grounds of opposition out of view. They will therefore do me the justice to recollect that if, in the course of the reasons I shall offer for the passage of the bill, I be led into error in regard to the ground of opposition, they have brought it upon themselves; it is their own fault; and they have no right to complain. I shall in that part of my remarks confine myself strictly to such reasons as rumor has furnished me, and gentlemen must not be dissatisfied that I should attempt to answer them.

I proceed now, Mr. Speaker, to examine the merits of the bill. It is one of the deepest interest to the people of this State; not so much on account of the object proposed, as from the principle involved by its opposition. The question now presents itself, which has slept for forty years, whether obedience shall be yielded to the supreme law of the land—whether this General Assembly or the people of the State be the sovereign power? By the oath we have taken, before taking our seats as legislators, we have covenanted with our God, that we will support the constitution and constitutional powers and authorities of the State. By the constitution of a State, I understand the fundamental principles established by those who formed it, which not only operate upon all the members of the community, and the civil magistrates, but equally bind the Legislature. By constitutional powers and authorities, I understand such powers and authorities as flow from the same source from which the constitution sprang. Both are equally supreme in regard to the Legislature.—It is, therefore, needless to inquire whether the ordinance of 1788 be, or be not, technically, a part of the instrument called the constitution, as, in any event, our duty and oath oblige us to regard it as the supreme law. By this ordinance, without examining the acts of Assembly made under its injunctions, the seat of government is located, and convenient buildings for legislative purposes are to be erected at the seat of government. These have been erected but are now consumed; and this bill proposes to erect others; and what does rumor say are the grounds of opposition? I learn, some gentlemen pretend difficulty upon the score of our means. If we regard the report of our Public Treasurer, if we regard what fell from the Senator from Cumberland, when it was proposed a few days past to inquire into that matter, the objection, if it really exist in the mind of any gentleman, is totally destitute of fact.

What other do I learn from the same source? I hear that gentlemen complain our constitution is defective; that the representation is unequal; that it is based upon unjust principles—territory instead of population. Suppose, sir, these complaints true upon principle; do they raise any just ground for opposition to this bill? Have not the whole body of people formed both the constitution and the ordinance? have they not enjoined it upon the Legislature to erect suitable buildings for the purposes of legislation, at the seat of government? and who are we who set at naught their mandate upon such grounds? Are we not their agents, acting and doing all we can rightfully do, *under* their authority; and dare we, consistently, with either our duty or oaths, refuse obedience to those whose agents we are? Have the people themselves evinced dissatisfaction at what they have done? do they feel dissatisfied at the location of the seat of government? and with all the anxiety which any member of this House may feel, individually for a convention, will he venture to say there *shall* be one, without taking the sense of the people? Are gentlemen prepared, without their sanction, to throw them into convention, by which all the bands of civil government become loosened; where no restraint is imposed, but the will of a bare majority, possessing power to transfer the property of one man to another against his will; to condemn to death any individual who may be obnoxious, without evidence, without trial; who may do any thing not physically impossible? Sir, the very idea of unlimited power, when possessed by man, strikes my mind with horror. It presents to my imagination a mighty torrent swoln beyond its banks, sweeping its course with irresistible strength—a furious hurricane, desolating the country through which it passes! In such a state of things, what must be the condition of the people of this State? Their dearest rights, their most valuable privileges, the inestimable patrimony purchased with the blood of that valiant, patriotic band, who formed the convention of '76—these, embarked in a vessel placed on a stormy ocean, amidst rocks and quicksands, out of soundings, beyond the reach of cable, and without rudder, to seek a foreign port—they may arrive safely; but it must be through the mercy of Heaven they have been preserved! This, sir, must be our situation in that awful crisis. Let me not be told that the people have nothing to fear from this omnipotent convention; that the members of the convention in forming a new constitution will have a just regard to equal rights; that they will only remedy the defects unforeseen by the framers of our present constitution. Sir, we have the experience of all history opposed to such reasoning; we have the evidence of our senses to oppose it, the opposition to this bill furnishes incontestible proof of the influence which is produced by local and political feeling. Here, sir, you have an instance of what man will do, when vested with power. Not that he hates his fellow man, but that he loves himself better. He strips not his neighbour to make him poor, but to enrich himself; he oppresses him with taxes, makes him a hewer of wood and drawer of water, not as a punishment, but because it contributes to the comfort of the oppressor. Sir, would it be wise to put so much to hazard, for the possibility of so little good? The people who formed the constitution had no party feelings or local prejudices to subserve; they were animated only by a love of country, and were anxiously engaged in preserving the blessings of liberty to themselves and posterity. They were neither Eastern nor Western men, Federalists or Republicans. They were patriots, united in one common cause. Sir, I have often looked with feelings of veneration on the very spot where this sacred charter was formed; the place at which were convened the best feelings, the purest patriotism of North Carolina, ready to offer up their lives as a sacrifice for their country. The very name "Halifax" should be cherished in our recollection as the birth-place of our freedom and the bulwark of our civil rights.—We have lived happily under the government they have transmitted to us; for which they fought, they bled, and died; and might continue to live happily, but for the inordinate desire man has for power, and his devotion to self-interest.

Who are the people who find fault with the constitution? The people of the West, who want more power; the people of the Cape Fear who want the seat of government. The small counties on the Cape Fear, with a black population, in some instances, greater than the white, are by this compromise to surrender the right of representation to the West, provided the West will cede to them the seat of government. These, sir, are the materials to constitute a convention for the purpose of forming a constitution! and yet gentlemen say, out of doors, there is nothing to be dreaded from a convention. Sir, neither the people of the West, nor of the Cape Fear essentially differ in this particular from other sections of the State. The principle prevails wherever man is to be found. It is noticed by me only for the purpose of proving how much is to be dreaded from man vested with power. The storms which threaten our political hemisphere growing out of the great and conflicting interests of the nation; the local interests and feelings of the people of this State, render the present the most inauspicious period for any favorable result from a convention.

But, sir, I learn from rumor, that gentlemen talk of a limited convention. Let me ask them who are to go into convention? If I am answered the people, as I must be, if a *constitution* is to be formed; then who can limit them? We, their petty agents, dressed up in a little "brief authority," which lives but one year? We limit them? Then why not save them the trouble of convention, and make a constitution for them? This House, therefore, cannot excuse disobedience to this solemn injunction; this supreme law, upon any such pretence; nor can it take shelter under such protection, for disregarding the solemn oath we have taken to support the constitution and the constitutional powers and authorities of the State. Sir, we are inverting the order of things, and constituting *us* the sovereigns, and the *people* our subjects. We are but the stewards placed to manage and preserve the constitution—the estate, for the benefit of the owners—the people. We have no right to sell it, exchange it, or destroy it, without a violation of both oath and duty. Our office is to execute the orders of the owners; and upon the subject of this bill, it is impossible not to understand what they have directed. In relation to the constitution, the Legislature stands precisely as do the Judges to the law. How dare a Judge refuse obedience to a law, under pretence that it ought to be modified, or, if you please, that he *believes* the succeeding Legislature will modify it? Sir, his oath obliges him to execute it, if called upon to act. He can neither refuse nor postpone, without being subject to impeachment; and I challenge the ingenuity of gentlemen to show that the cases are dissimilar.

But, sir, if this House were free from obligation imposed by the constitution or ordinance, is there no other obligation which binds it to pass this bill? I think there is one, which ingenuity or sophistry can neither destroy nor weaken; and which is recommended by a policy no enlightened Legislature can disregard. I mean public faith. By the acts of Assembly, carrying the ordinance into effect, one thousand acres of land were purchased by the State, the city of Raleigh laid off, the lots sold, the State House built, the General Assembly directed to adjourn to it, and the city declared the *unalterable* seat of government. The price paid by the State, compared with that for which the lots were sold under this solemn pledge, was merely nominal. The residue of the lands have since been sold by the State at different periods, and the whole have averaged about one hundred dollars per acre. This property has passed from hand to hand, and in many instances now constitutes the whole earnings of a life—the whole estate of the possessor. I repeat, if the General Assembly possessed the power to remove the seat of Government, would it, under such circumstances, feel at liberty to disregard its pledge, and thus ruin those unfortunate citizens who have confided in her promises? To be now stripped of their property, what must be their condition? If by the visitation of Heaven, or the all devouring flames, as was recently the case with their *good friends*, the people of Fayetteville, this calamity were brought upon them, they too might find relief in the charity of the world; but to whom can they apply? to the people of the State? Why the Legislature have done them this harm, and the ready answer would be, apply to those who have done the injury. Could they apply to strangers of another State with the hope of relief, when thus despoiled of their substance by their own people, deaf to all their entreaties, and looking with indifference on their misery, their ruin? And whence has this ruin resulted? From misplaced confidence in the solemn, unconditional pledge of the Legislature. Will this Legislature, after lulling into perfect confidence these people, by repeated acts and appropriations, indicating the permanency of the seat of government, now be prevailed upon to forget the value of its character, turn swindler and laugh at its pledge? No, sir, it would disgrace an individual and exclude him from society. I hope better things for its honor, for its interest. This State, I trust, will shortly commence a system of internal improvement, founded upon practicable plans, by which the means of conveyance will be afforded to every section of the State, for the transportation of its surplus products. Yes, sir, old as I am, far advanced as I have travelled on that journey which in a few years must inevitably terminate, I entertain the proud hope I may yet see the day when a rail road shall extend from the mountains to the sea; when, by the facilities to transportation, a new spring will be given to industry; when the wheat, the corn, the flour and other heavy articles of the west and middle country may compete with the sea coasts; when the sea coast may enjoy the benefits of the mountains, and the mountains those of the sea coast. How, sir, are these great public blessings to be obtained if the public faith is to be forfeited? Is there a State in the Union capable, from resources by taxation, to effect these great objects? What, sir, would have been the condition of New York, that mighty State, in public improvement, if she had lost her credit?—Who will subscribe, either in or out of your State, for stock in a rail road, or any other stock, if, under any circumstances, you are at liberty to violate your faith? Public faith, sir, is like female honor: to doubt it, is to destroy.

I perceive, sir, by the newspapers that our enterprising brethren of the west contemplate the project of a rail road from the back country to Old Topsail Inlet. God speed their undertaking, and give it success! Such a public work would be worth more to the commerce of the State than all your canals on the sand hills, and your wet weather rivers. We should not see it then, as is the case at some of our towns, when the water falls in the river and the boats stop, that the salt rises from 20 to 40 cents in the bushel. We should have no use, at this inlet, for engineers, dredging machines, jetties, or other contrivances, which as yet have totally failed; but we should avail ourselves of the full benefit of an inlet from the sea, which has maintained the same depth from the memory of the oldest man living, through which the proudest India-man might sail in safety. These, sir, are some of the high considerations which induce me to hope the Legislature would keep its faith, if it had never heard of the maxim that honesty is the best policy.

Sir, it is essential to the freedom of [illegible] every thing like combinat on [illegible] from its legislative councils. The [illegible] dangerous consequence. They [illegible] ration to other departments, and [illegible] way to the halls of justice. It must [illegible] the lot of most of the members of [illegible] seen some of the newspaper publica[illegible] combination between the west and [illegible] remove the Seat of Government to [illegible] etteville. Sir, it is moreover asserted [illegible] individuals, having no seats in this [illegible] bly, have, from the first day of the [illegible] days past, been in attendance, attempting upon the members in relation to the [illegible] functions, and particularly in relation [illegible] [Here Mr. Speaker stated that, in his [illegible] not in order to advert to such out of [illegible] to which Mr. S. replied that he was [illegible] he was violating any rule of the House [illegible] sion had been made to any member of [illegible] or even to a public functionary, and [illegible] tained an opinion different from that [illegible] the Chair; and after a short pause, [illegible] Sir, this Legislature owes it to its own [illegible] to the character of the people who [illegible] this high power, to frown upon such [illegible] to prove by its own course, how unmanly [illegible] forts are. To what end do they lead? [illegible] of revolutionary France. Instead of [illegible] being acted upon with deliberation and [illegible] the boarding houses are to be besieged [illegible] triguers; some, sir, to serve their friends [illegible] disappoint their enemies; whilst a third [illegible] found who are wrought upon by disappointment.

But, sir, I learn, from rumor, that gentlemen [illegible] back their grounds of opposition, that [illegible] from Cape Fear are willing to join the [illegible] West in a Convention, under the hope of [illegible] the removal of the seat of government [illegible] ville. Now, sir, I call upon the west to say [illegible] they will accept of a Convention upon such [illegible] will they do ill that good may come of it? [illegible] refuse the appropriation for rebuilding the [illegible] order to compel the east to come into [illegible] it manly? is it consistent with just legislation [illegible] this course promise good from a Convention [illegible] they, either by seduction on the Cape Fear [illegible] duress on the east, as it were with a rope [illegible] necks—nay, occasionally drawing it over [illegible] and almost suspending the powers of life [illegible] treat them as a jury upon life and death [illegible] der an officer till they do agree? I hope [illegible] eral course from our western brethren.

But, sir, how is this Convention to sit? [illegible] ney? for we are told out of doors, the [illegible] State will not justify the passage of this bill [illegible] at least, cost the expenses of a session, [illegible] Where are you to get a house large enough [illegible] all the members in one body? the State [illegible] Then pass this bill. How are you to erect [illegible] lic building at Fayetteville? The Senator [illegible] berland, in filling the blank of this bill, [illegible] $100,000 were necessary. Whence is [illegible] money to build the other buildings and [illegible] ground thrown away at this place, at least [illegible] mount of $50,000 more? where are they [illegible] to be obtained, if our Treasury is so low?

But it is said the State will obtain the [illegible] large market town, by carrying the Seat of [illegible] ment to Fayetteville. Sir, by such removal [illegible] shop keepers and a few boarding houses, [illegible] benefitted; but as to the great interests of the [illegible] not a dollar would be gained. Gentlemen [illegible] of making that place a great market town by [illegible] vigation of Cape Fear, but it is as idle, as [illegible] Raleigh becoming such by the navigation of [illegible] or the Rocky branch. The God of nature [illegible] ed his veto upon it. The vast sums already [illegible] ed by the State upon that navigation, without [illegible] slightest benefit, prove clearly the folly of [illegible] attempts. Look, sir, to the different appropriations [illegible] made by the Legislature to improve that navigation [illegible] besides the thousands of dollars expended by the [illegible] Board of Internal Improvement, and in what [illegible] they resulted? A dead loss to the State. Turn to [illegible] that town, and see how your treasure has been [illegible] ed in canals of immense cost, through the sand [illegible] into which not one drop of water has run, [illegible] what has fallen from the clouds.

But, sir, it has been said, as I learn from rumor, that [illegible] sation out of doors, that by a removal of the [illegible] Government to that place, we shall furnish [illegible] capital. That place has for years been flowing [illegible] capital. It has had the State Bank, the Cape Fear [illegible] Bank, and the United States Bank; and what has [illegible] the result? It is the price which the seller [illegible] that forms the important consideration. Can it be [illegible] pretended that by making it the Seat of our Government, we shall make more produce; that we shall get a better price there, when the difficulties of exporting must remain as they are? No matter how great the capital at any point, the price will [illegible] be afforded by the purchaser, must always depend upon the expense of exportation. Will the people of Anson and other upper counties, who now carry their cotton to Cheraw, prefer Fayetteville, where they have invariably gotten better prices at the former than the latter place? And why has this difference in price existed? Not on the score of capital. At Cheraw they have only a State Agency. What, then, is the true reason? It is the means of exportation. You might, sir, place the capital of the United States Bank at Fayetteville or any where else, and those who buy the produce of the place could only afford to pay in reference to the cost of exportation. The people of Fayetteville, like those of every other place where the outlet to the sea is [illegible] only the navigation of small vessels, are compelled to do a commission business—to act as the agents of the importing seaport towns. They trade to New York; their goods are brought to Wilmington in small vessels, and most of them subjected to the expense of lighterage. No vessel can proceed from Wilmington to a foreign port, of a size sufficient to pay the expense which must be incurred to get to it. How, sir, is it that at this time the upper country trade passes so much to the South? It cannot be for want of capital; for that is abundant. It must be that the people get better prices for what they sell, and pay lower for what they buy. That, sir, is the law of trade. We know the fact to be that a few months without rain about Christmas, when the boats are running, frequently produces a rise in the price of salt from twenty to forty cents in the bushel. When the back country man gets to market with his produce, at this period, he must buy to carry home; and it is often the case he is compelled to sell for what to buy. It is this, sir, which has driven our trade to the South, and must continue to do so, till the navigation of Fayetteville is improved.

Whether, therefore, the passage of this bill be imposed upon the score of our duty, or expediency, it is alike destitute of defence. I hope and trust the House will prove itself beyond the reach of influence, except that which involves the faithful discharge of those duties enjoined by the Constitution, the Constitutional powers of the State, and the oath we have taken; that this bill will pass; that the faith of the State, its honor and its integrity will be preserved; and that very shortly, the State itself will reach that elevation in rank amongst our sister States which her population, her resources, and her [illegible] licence entitle her to claim.

[The reply of Mr. Toomer is promised in the next *Star*, and will be copied into ours next.]

A man of very advanced age, said to be a natural son of Louis XV., after having lived for many years in a state of poverty, [illegible] became entitled to a fortune of 500,000 francs. On learning this unexpected news, the [illegible] old man immediately became insane.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

EDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 21, 1831.

urance.—Our notice of this subject in st, was liable to misconstruction, and erefore take the earliest opportunity of g, that we intended no allusion to either offices which have agencies in this town, e Howard office of New York, and the office of Hartford, both of which, we had promptly settled every claim a- them from this town.

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e great interest attaching to the Report Secretary of the Treasury, and to the on the appropriation Bill, in our Le- ure, will account for the exclusion of ma- nor matters for the purpose of inserting We have now given all the material of the Secretary's remarkable report.

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e new Steam Boat John Walker, Capt. k, from Wilmington, made her first ap- ce here, on Saturday last. We had e to pay her a visit, but it is agreed on nds that she is calculated to make a va- addition to the means of communication ur sister town. She departed on Mon- r Wilmington.

e Henrietta, Capt. Taws, which arrived nday forenoon, brought goods which had shipped from New York only five days . she unloaded nearly a full cargo, and ain on her way to Wilmington the same g, having been stopped here only about hours. We hope Judge Seawell will himself of these facts, when he makes xt speech on the subject.

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e invite attention to the proceedings of ting of citizens of Wilmington, on the t of Internal Improvements, the receipt ich instantly awakened a corresponding e here; and whilst our paper is going to a meeting is "being held" upon the subject, the result of which will be stat- our next.

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e State Bank.—The Bill introduced in ouse of Commons, to amend the act of "to enable the State Bank to wind up ally, &c." gives the President and Di- s power, with the consent of the Stock- rs, to declare a dividend of the Capital thereof, whenever they may deem it ad- to do so. This is a judicious measure, ry great portion of its large capital is ing idle, perfectly useless to the Stock- rs, or any one else, and incapable of be- ing employed, whilst the Bank is mak- eady efforts to wind up its business. The e of this bill will return to those to it belongs, this capital, now so much d, by the individual stockholders, as s by the State.

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ational Republican Convention.—This ked for meeting took place at Balti- on the 12th instant. 160 Delegates at- d from 18 States. HENRY CLAY was no- ed for the Presidency, with but one dis- g voice. A committee of one member ach State, was deputed to proceed to ington to inform Mr. Clay of the nomi- , who performed the duty and received im the following letter of acceptance:

Washington, 13th Dec. 1831

LEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge the of the note which, as a committee of the Con- of National Republican Delegates now as d in Baltimore, you addressed to me, stating ed been this day unanimously nominated by vention as a candidate for the office of Pres- of the United States.

manifestation of the confidence of a body so ished, is received, gentlemen, with lively ful and profound gratitude. Although I should re glad if the convention had designated some of the United States more competent than my- be the instrument of accomplishing the patri- jects which they have in view, I do not feel ty to decline their nomination. With my re- ful and cordial acknowledgments, you will be to communicate to the Convention my ac- ce of their nomination, with the assurance, hatever may be the event of it, our common shall ever find me faithful to the Union, and nstitution, to the principles of public liberty, those great measures of National policy which ake us a people, prosperous, respected, and ul.

ith gentlemen, of my thanks for the friendly in which you have conveyed the act and sen- of the Convention.

with high respect, your obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

rs. Peter R. Livingston, &c. &c.

n SARGEANT, of Philadelphia, was unan- y nominated as the Candidate for the residency, and also accepted the no- on.

committee was appointed to prepare an ss to the People.

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following curious extract from a letter Editor of the Salisbury Carolinian, from respondent at Raleigh, brings to light the mysteries of Legislation, as it is ed at Raleigh. Mr. Fisher has steadily to pledge himself, has he? Wonder ked him—and still more, *why* he is un- to avow his opinions. Does he want his 'logs rolled,' as the Greensborough would say?

Extract of a letter from Raleigh, to the Editor of the Salisbury Carolinian.

election of the speaker of commons also re- planation: Mr. Fisher arrived here much in- so as to confine him to his room, and thus rendered unable to counteract the efforts gainst him. He had to encounter opposition ur quarters. First from the anti-convention- North East, who were anxious at the be- of the session to give the West, a demonstra- their strength.—Secondly, from the Cape ers who are so solicitous for the removal of ot Government to Fayetteville. Mr. Fisher ly refused to pledge himself in favor of Fay- and therefore they wished to defeat his e- ion in this they failed. Mr. Fisher's senti- ts been known here before the meeting of gress, that he acted in relation to this mat- the good of the *whole* and not with a view to part of a part. His political enemies about ring these to be his sentiments, seized the to rally the Fayetteville interest against him ed Mr. Sawyer and his supporters were manly Republicans who prefer Fisher to Henry and who had no idea of jeopardising the good cause. Mr. Sawyer, therefore, after the first ballot perceiving the object of his opponents, very promptly and magnanimously withdrew from the contest and united in the election of Mr. Fisher.

Congress.—We are so much pressed for room as to be obliged to omit our usual notice of Congressional proceedings. Nothing of much importance has occurred in either House. The following are the Standing Committees of the Senate:

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Tazewell, White, King, Forsyth, and Bell.

On Finance.—Messrs. Smith, Tyler, Marcy, Silsbee, and Johnson.

On Commerce.—Messrs. Forsyth, Dudley, Silsbee, Johnson, and Wilkins.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Dickerson, Clay, Knight, Miller, and Seymour.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Seymour, Brown, Moore, Hanna, and Waggaman.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Benton, Barnard, Troup, Clay, and Kane.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Barnard, Frelinghuysen, Clayton, Prentiss, and Waggaman.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Hayne, Tazewell, Robbins, Webster, and Bibb.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. King, Ellis, Holmes, Robinson, and Hanna.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Kane, Naudain, Prentiss, Ruggles, and Hendricks.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. White, Troup, Poindexter, Benton, and Wilkins.

On Claims.—Messrs. Ruggles, Bell, Naudain, Brown, and Moore.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Marcy, Hayne, Webster, Frelinghuysen, and Grundy

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Grundy, Ellis, Hill, Ewing, and Tomlinson.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Hendricks, Poindexter, Hill, Mangum, and Sprague.

On Pensions.—Messrs. Foot, Chambers, Mangum, Buckner, and Sprague.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Chambers, Tyler, Holmes, Clayton, and Miller.

On the Contingent Fund.—Messrs. Knight, Dudley, and Tomlinson.

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Robinson, Ewing, and Buckner.

The following are the principal Standing and Select Committees of the House:

Of Ways and Means.—Messrs. McDuffie, Verplanck, Ingersoll, Gilmore, Alexander, Wilde, and Gaither.

Claims.—Messrs. Whittlesey, of Ohio, Barber, of Conn. McIntire, Patton, Ihrie, Hogan, and Rencher.

Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Archer, Everett, of Mass. Taylor, Polk, Crawford, Barnwell, and Wayne.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Drayton, Vance, Blair, of S. C. Mitchell, of Maryland, Speight, Adair, and Ward.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Hoffman, Carson, White, of New York, Anderson, Branch, Milligan, and Watmough.

Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Bell, Lewis, Thompson, of Georgia, Angle, Storrs, Mason, and Lecompte.

Manufactures.—Messrs. Adams, Lewis, Condict, Findlay, Horn, Davan, Worthington, and Barbour, of Va.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Davis, of S. C. Ellsworth, Daniel, White, of Lou. Foster, Gordon, and Beardsley.

Ratio of Representation.—Messrs. Polk, of Tenn. Holland, of Maine, Thompson, of Ohio, J. King, of Penn. Thomas, of Louisiana, Barstow, of N. York, Bucher, of Penn.

Internal Improvements.—Messrs. Mercer, of Va., Blair, of Tenn., Letcher, of Ky., Vinton, of Ohio, Craig, of Va., Leavitt, of Ohio, McCarty, of Indiana.

A precious Fact.—The U. S. Telegraph says, that "a bill to re-charter the U. States Bank, the joint production of the Treasury and of the Bank, *had received the sanction of the President, before the Message was transmitted to Congress.*" We hope that such is indeed the fact; it will save to the country an Institution of incalculable value, and which, we did fear, would be sacrificed to party feeling.

Isaac D. Barnard, Senator in Congress from Pennsylvania, has resigned his seat.

George M. Dallas, of Philadelphia, has been elected in his stead. They are both for Jackson.

Virginia.—The Legislature assembled on the 5th inst. All the old officers were re-elected. The message of Gov. Floyd treats of the Insurrection, Internal Improvements, the Militia, the Judiciary, Federal Relations, (going the whole in favor of Nullification,) and the anticipated Surplus Revenue, the division of which among the States, as recommended by President Jackson, he entirely disapproves of.

Gold.—Mr. Glenn, Member of the House of Commons from Franklin county, states, in a communication in the last Raleigh Star, that at Portis's Mine, In Franklin county, a few days ago, one of the hands found a lump of gold weighing *twelve pounds.* He adds, 'this mine promises to be the richest and most extensive, of any yet discovered in the U. S.'

From the North Carolina Constitutionalist.

We have given the foregoing article from the Fayetteville Observer, as a reply to the remarks made by us in regard to "*Lobby Members.*" We do this the more willingly as the article from its face purports to justify the *individual* to whose conduct we have taken exceptions.—Now, if this individual or any other, whether he be one who has filled high or low stations, sees proper to visit the seat of Government during the Session of the Legislature, and to confine "the arguments of his vigorous mind" simply to such matters as might be pending, and with a view of enlightening the minds of the members, we could have no possible objections to his doing so—not even if the object might be "the removal of the seat of Government from Raleigh to Fayetteville." But as the Editor of the Observer has thought proper to put a case, to which we have given a reply—*we* claim the privilege of doing the same, and hope *he* will be equally candid in his reply. Suppose an individual should be elected to the office of Governor of the State and after a service of two years, should take it into his head to offer for the appointment of Senator of the United States—that he should be opposed by a gentleman of superior qualifications and whose political opinions about the powers of the General Government were free from equivocation and doubt, that our ex-Governor from these and other considerations should fail in his election—that he should thereupon retire in mortification venting the heaviest imprecations on all who had opposed him. That twelve months afterwards he should return for the purpose of wreaking revenge upon those who had voted against him, and of repaying those who had voted for him. That even before the meeting of the Legislature, he should address private letters to such members of the Senate as he supposed might be operated upon—that he should write a letter of the kind to an ex-Senator (who was well known as one of his parasites,) exhorting him, if possible, to prepare his *successor* to vote for a particular person as *Speaker*, whose political opinions were opposed to the sentiments of the Senator elect, and that *he* should vote as requested—that the individual supposed should remain day after day, and night after night as "*a lobby member*" for the purpose of electioneering *against* particular gentlemen for Solicitor, and *for* another as *Solicitor General*—that the former had voted *against* him, and the latter *for* him as United States Senator. What would the Editor of the Observer think of conduct of this kind? We pause for a reply.

Remarks.—This subject has had additional importance imparted to it by the extraordinary and uncalled-for remarks of Mr. Seawell, in the Speech which we have copied from the Raleigh Star. It exhibits a degree of spleen, of indelicacy, and of inquisitorial prying into the private business and pursuits of private individuals, which looked bad enough in the columns of a political newspaper, but far worse as lugged into the speech of a grave Senator—one, too, so aged, so talented, and usually so cautious as the Senator from Wake. We leave him, however, to the rebuke which we trust the gentleman who replied to him did not fail to bestow. Our business is with the Constitutionalist.

In one breath the Editors say that they "could have no possible objections" to an individual visiting the seat of government, "enlightening the minds of the members," &c. "on such matters as might be pending," and in the next, call upon us to condemn him for using his influence to promote or defeat the election of particular individuals to office.—Were not these elections 'matters that were pending,' and matters too of great importance?

In making the above admission, they have conceded all that we wanted—that there can be "no possible objection" to an individual visiting Raleigh during the Session, and exercising, fairly, any influence he may have upon the doings of the Legislature. There is no danger of that influence being disproportioned to his talents and respectability.

It cannot be worth while seriously to repel the very rude attack which the Constitutionalist has made upon a distinguished private individual of irreproachable character; to expose the uncharitableness and injustice of the assertion that he went to Raleigh to *pay*, by electioneering, for the votes his friends gave him a year ago; or to deny the imputation of equivocation. All this might be done; but it cannot be necessary. If injury results to any one from such attacks, it will not be to the present object of them.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

At a large and highly respectable meeting of the citizens of Wilmington and of the counties of New Hanover, and Brunswick, convened in the Town Hall of said town, on Thursday the 15th of December, the propriety of addressing a memorial to the General Assembly, praying the incorporation of a company to construct a Rail Road from Wilmington through Fayetteville, to some point on the Yadkin river and thence to the town of Morganton, was taken into consideration; Dr. De Rosset was called to the chair and Chas. H. Winder was appointed Secretary, and after a full and animated discussion of the subject, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved unanimously by this meeting, That they approve the plan of constructing a Rail Road from this town to Fayetteville, thence to some point on the Yadkin river, and thence to the town of Morganton.

Resolved further, That Messrs. E. B. Dudley, J. A. Hill, W. B. Meares, O. Holmes, Dr. Wright, Dr. Hort, J. Owen, D. Baker, W. G. Beatty, Dr. McRee, G. Holmes, P. Murphey, J. R. London and Dr. De Rosset, be appointed a committee to draft a memorial to the Legislature, praying the incorporation of a company, with such capital and powers as may be deemed necessary for the purpose aforesaid.

Resolved, That the citizens of other towns and counties in this State interested in this work, be invited to aid in forwarding the measure.

Resolved, That these Resolutions be published in the Cape Fear Recorder, Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Register, and Western Carolinian.

A. J. DE ROSSET, *Chairman.*

CHAS. H. WINDER, *Secretary.*

At a meeting of "the Fayetteville Temperance Society," held at the Court House on the 13th December, 1831, the President, David Anderson, Esq. took the chair; the Secretary being absent, S. W. Tillinghast was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*

The Rev. Henry A. Rowland, after reading many highly interesting extracts from the 4th annual Report of the American Temperance Society, moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the unparalleled success of the Temperance reformation gives great encouragement to the friends of Temperance and calls loudly for their more extended and systematic efforts.

The Rev. Mr. Rankin, after a few pertinent remarks, moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That a cause so intimately connected with human happiness, deserves to be well weighed, before any man shall refuse to it the sanction of his name and influence.

The Rev. Mr. Hunt, after an address, in which many important facts and circumstances, connected with the subject were elicited, moved the following resolutions:

1st. *Resolved,* That the great object of the Temperance Society will not be fully secured, so long as there remains an individual out of its ranks.

2d. *Resolved,* That having put our hands to the plough we will not give over until we have turned the whole fallow.

The Sec'y offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That our delegates to the State Temperance Society be instructed to urge on that Society, the importance of procuring an agent to visit the different sections of the State in behalf of its great object.

On motion of Mr. Whitehead,

Resolved, That the Executive solicit donations to defray the expenses of a General Agent, to be employed by the State Society.

All the foregoing resolutions were adopted unanimously. Rev. Henry A. Rowland and E. J. Hale, Esq., were appointed Delegates to attend the meeting of the State Society, to be held in Raleigh on the 15th instant.

David Anderson, Esq. was again chosen President, and D. A. Davis Secretary of the Society.

Hon. H. Potter, Jas. Beggs, S. W. Tillinghast, Rev. J. H. Pearce, H. Leete, D. A. Davis, Thos. Fuller, Jas. G. Cook, E. J. Hale, and Rev. H. A. Rowland were chosen as the Executive Committee.

On motion of Mr. Whitehead,

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this evening be forwarded to the Secretary of the State Temperance Society, and to the Editor of the Journal of Humanity; also, *Resolved,* That the proceedings be published in the town papers.

The meeting then adjourned.

D. ANDERSON, *President.*

S. W. TILLINGHAST, *Sec'y pro tem.*

At this meeting there was an addition of 31 members.

DIED,

In this town, on the 12th instant, Mr. JOSEPH DOUGLAS.

Also, on the 13th, Mr. BENJAMIN WRIGHT.

Near St. Paul's, Robeson county, N. C., on Wednesday the 14th inst., Mrs. ELIZA S. McMILLAN, consort of Mr. A. McMillan, after an illness of three weeks, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation, she being a pious member of the Presbyterian church. She left an affectionate husband, with numerous relations and friends to mourn their loss under this afflicting dispensation.—*Communic'd.*

POSTSCRIPT.

LATEST LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Raleigh, Saturday night, Dec. 17th.

The Bill providing for an appropriation to rebuild the Capitol, in this City, which was rejected, a few days since, in the Senate, has been revived in the House of Commons, and is made the special order of the day for Wednesday next. So far as I have been able to ascertain the current of sentiment in that branch of the Legislature, I am of opinion, that the vote will be unusually close on its passage, though I deem the probabilities stronger *for* than *against* it. Whether, if it should pass the Commons, it will change any vote in the Senate, is too uncertain a matter even to found a conjecture upon. As the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer so frequently exclaims,—*nous verrons.*

For several days, the Senate has been almost wholly engrossed in the consideration of Mr. Martin's Bank Bill, which "draws its slow length along" at a snail's pace. The vote on its final passage in that body, is considered very uncertain, though were I to hazard an opinion as to its fate, it would be unfavorable to its success. It is understood that the joint select Committee on the subject of Banks and the circulating medium are maturing a Bill for a new Bank, which will shortly be brought to the notice of the Legislature. There are several gentlemen, on that Committee, of great experience in matters of this kind, whose recommendation will be entitled to much weight. I have not however, as yet, gleaned sufficient knowledge of its features to enlighten you upon this head.

A Bill passed its second reading in the Senate today, by such a majority as leaves no doubt that it will be enacted into a law, of considerable importance, inasmuch as it will materially affect the situation of a certain portion of our population. The Bill provides that in cases of indictment against *free negroes,* in the event of their inability after conviction to pay the costs of Court, they may be hired out to such person as will pay said costs for the shortest term of service, being bound during the term of servitude to feed and clothe them well.

As connected with this subject, I may mention, that a Memorial has been sent to the Legislature, from the town of Newbern, praying the passage of an act or Resolution declaratory of the true intent and meaning of the term "*Freemen*" as used in the ninth section of the Constitution.

A Resolution has been submitted by Mr. Gilmore, for the appointment of a select Committee to inquire into the situation of the Cape Fear Navigation Company; what sums of money have been expended by said Company, between Fayetteville and Wilmington; the rate of tolls and the annual amount received; whether the work on said river has been judiciously and profitably applied, and whether the charter of said Company has been complied with, and whether said Charter be constitutional.

The bill to provide for the compensation of Jurors in Anson, Columbus, Duplin, &c., has become a law.

The bill to extend the jurisdiction of our laws over the *white* settlers in the Cherokee nation of Indians within this State, was, to-day, *indefinitely postponed* by a vote of 96 to 31.

William S. Mhoon has been re-elected Treasurer of the State, and James Grant, Comptroller, for the ensuing year without opposition.

A considerable amount of private business has been transacted within the last few days, though but very few of public consequence have been disposod of. Among the private Bills which have been passed into laws, there are two of local interest to your immediate vicinity. One providing for the more convenient administration of justice in the County Courts of Cumberland—the other, incorporating the Trustees of Ravenscroft Academy, in Fayetteville.

Monday night, Dec. 19, 1831.

The Bill to which I alluded in my last, in relation to the collection of costs from free negroes, passed its final reading in the Senate, to-day, and is therefore a law.

A Bill also passed the Senate, by a vote of 37 to 21, which has for its object the keeping out of our State, Northern Pedlers, by the imposition of a prohibitory tax. It provides that every Pedler, by land or water, who trades in goods not the growth or manufacture of this State, shall pay to the Sheriff of each county, in which he exposes such goods for sale, a tax of $500. Residents of the State are not subject, of course, to any tax, the intention of the Bill being to put it it out of the power of foreign Pedlers to create disaffection amongst our Slaves, by the circulation of publications of a seditious tendency. It is yet to pass the ordeal of the House of Commons.

The House was occupied almost entirely, during their sitting, in considering a bill introduced by Mr Pearson, of Rowan, to provide for the collection of debts, where there is no visible property. If an execution be returned, the Sheriff having endorsed on it, that no property is to be found, and a suggestion is made that the defendant in the action has debts owing to him, it provides that the persons so indebted may be summoned to Court to declare upon oath as to their indebtedness; and if so indebted, upon motion, judgment may be entered against them in favor of the Plaintiff. These I believe are the principal provisions of the bill. It elicited a very animated and protracted discussion, but was ultimately rejected by a vote of 99 to 29. Mr. Gaston and Mr. Barringer opposed, and Mr. Pearson and Mr. Wyche advocated it.

We have just heard that Gen. M. T. Hawkins, of Warren, is elected to Congress from that District, in the room of Mr. Potter, though we do not learn by what majority.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 45 a 50; apple, 40 a 45. Bacon 9 a 10. Beeswax 16. Coffee 14 a 15. Cotton 7¾ a 8. Corn 45 a 50. Flaxseed 1 50 a 1 65. Flour 4 25 a 4 75. Feathers 32 a 35. Iron 4 50 a 5. Molasses 35 a 37½. Nails, cut, 7½ a 8. Sugar, brown, 7 a 9; loaf and lump 15 a 20. Salt 75 a 80. Wheat 75 a 80. Whiskey 40.

LIME.

100 Cask fresh Thomastown LIME, just received and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

December 20. 59tf.

S. M. WHEATON,

Surgeon Dentist,

TAKES this method of informing the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he purposes making a short stay in that town about ten days hence, on his way to the South. He will insert from one to a whole set of natural or artificial teeth; also clean, plug, file and extract, as well as regulate children's teeth. His charges are moderate, and if his services when rendered, do not prove satisfactory, there will be no charge made.

He requests those who wish to consult him, to apply at as early a moment as practicable, after his arrival, as his arrangements will not allow him to stop long. He subjoins two certificates, from a number in his possession to satisfy such persons as may not have personal knowledge of his professional standing.

Raleigh, October 3d, 1831.

Mr. Sterling M. Wheaton, Surgeon Dentist, has within a few days operated upon my teeth and inserted from 15 to 20 plugs, and I take pleasure in affording him this testimonial of his superior skill in his profession. Without having any pretensions myself, to form an opinion as to any thing connected with the *science* of Dentistry, I feel enabled from my own experience to speak with some decision of his style of *operation;* and it is but justice to him to say, that I cannot easily conceive how he can be surpassed in the dexterity and ease, and as I believe, the fairness and fidelity, with which he accomplishes what he undertakes. While in this City, Dr. Wheaton has been much employed amongst the most respectable of our people, and I have reason to know that the opinion I have expressed respecting him, is generally entertained. I have strong confidence therefore, in recommending him to those who may require the assistance of a Surgeon Dentist.

GEO E. BADGER.

Raleigh, October 14, 1831.

I have witnessed a variety of operations upon the Teeth, by Dr. Sterling Wheaton, and am satisfied they were performed with unusual skill and dexterity. Such of his patients as I have heard speak of his operations, have expressed themselves in strong terms of approbation.

JOHN BECKWITH.

December 14. 59tf.

C. S. PLEASANTS,

Dentist,

HAS a room at the Planter's Hotel, where he performs all operations on the Teeth and Gums upon an improved principle. From the patronage he has received since his arrival, he is induced to remain a few days longer. He inserts, files, plugs, cleans and extracts teeth, or roots of teeth, without causing much pain, and having the best materials for the purpose, he solicits a continuance of the public favor. Satisfactory references can be given. Ladies waited on at their houses, if preferred. His charges are moderate.

P. S. As he has engagements elsewhere, persons wishing his services will please call soon.

December 20.

GARDEN SEEDS

Raised by J. L. Boden,

WEATHERSFIELD, CONN.

AND of the growth of this year, received and for sale by

J. CAMPBELL.

December 21st, 1831. 59.4w.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ON *THURSDAY EVENING, at early candle light,* will be sold by the Subscribers, at their New Auction Store, Green street, a small invoice of

Ready made CLOTHING,

Consisting of blue and black dress Coats; grey and brown Coattees; blue, black, olive, brown and grey Pantaloons; Valencia, Marseilles & swansdown Vests, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c. &c.

☞The CLOTHING will be ready for examination on the day of sale.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO., *Auct'rs.*

December 20, 1831.

The Hillsborough Academy

WILL be opened on *Thursday, the 12th January.* The Sessions and Vacations will be regulated hereafter by those of the University

W. J. BINGHAM, *Principal.*

December 7, 1831. 59-3tp.

Take Notice.

HAVING at December Term last, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the county of Cumberland, obtained Letters of Administration upon the estate of Mrs. Sophia Gass, dec., this is to request all persons having claims against said Estate to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment,

FREDERICK MILLER, *Administrator.*

December 14, 1831. 59-3w.

Lotteries soon to Draw.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, No. 22,

For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, to be drawn at Richmond, on Tuesday 23d of December, (instant.) 60 Number Lottery, 9 drawn ballots.

PRIZES.

40 Prizes of		1,000 DOLLARS,
42	of	500 DOLLARS,
2	of	6,675 DOLLARS,
51	of	300 DOLLARS,
51	of	200 DOLLARS,
51	of	100 DOLLARS,

Besides a variety of $90, $80, $70, $60, $50, &c.

Whole Tickets $10, *Shares in proportion.*

The above Scheme presents one of great attraction, as all tickets with three of the drawn (being 42 each) numbers on them, cannot be entitled to less than 300 Dollars, and may draw 6,675 Dollars. The 51 tickets having the 1st and 2d drawn numbers are each $300; also, the 51 tickets having the 3d and 4th each $200.

PETERSBURG MECHANIC LOTTERY,

Extra No. 6, draws at Norfolk on Monday, December 26th. 60 Number Lottery—9 drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

20	of	1,000 DOLLARS,
20	of	500 DOLLARS,
20	of	300 DOLLARS,
23	of	200 DOLLARS,
1	of	5,245 DOLLARS,
51	of	80 DOLLARS,
51	of	60 DOLLARS,
51	of	50 DOLLARS,

And a great variety of $40, $30, $20, $15 etc. etc.

Tickets $5, *Halves* $2 50—*Quarters* $1 25.

For sale in great variety at the Lottery Office of

Paul Nash,

Successor of B. W. Hewson—Petersburg, Va.

N. B.—Orders for Tickets in the above, or other popular Lotteries, covering the Cash or Prize Tickets (post paid) will meet with the most prompt attention, if addressed to

PAUL NASH,

December 12. *Petersburg, Va.*

Blank Warrants for sale at this office.

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.

P. Dailey,

FOUR doors West of the Planter's Hotel, has received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Saddlery, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.,

Which will be sold wholesale and retail, at the Subscriber's usual low prices. Country Merchants and others are requested to call and examine the Stock.

☞ New Goods will be received by almost every arrival from New York.

August 10. 40tf.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

Also, an assortment of

BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,

All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

August 8. 40tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Cotton Bagging, &c.

15 Hhds. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico & N. O. Sugar
25 Barrels Loaf and Lump do.
8000 lbs prime green Coffee,
50 pieces heavy Dundee cotton Bagging,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
30 barrels old Rye Whiskey,
25 ditto do Apple and Peach Brandy,
5 ditto do Monongahela Whiskey,
10 half chests imperial, gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
Lemon Sirup, Almonds and Raisins, fresh,
Old Madeira Wine, pure Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,—For sale low, by

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

October 25, 1831. 51tf.

Fresh Fall Goods.

HENRY L. JONES,

HAS this day received per Steamboat Henrietta, a fresh supply of superfine
Blue, black, olive, claret and mixt CLOTHS,
Also, extra fine dark mixt SATINETTS,
1 case low priced do. ditto,
A great variety of fancy, plain and colored Gros-de Naples and Gros-de-Berlin Silks,
10-4, 12-4 & 13-4 rose Blankets,
Do. Merseilles Quilts and Counterpanes,
Green, white, red and blue Welch Flannels,
Irish Linens, Long Lawns, bird-eye and Russia Diapers,
1 case super heavy Bed Tick, *(really good,)*
A variety of silk, worsted and cotton Hosiery,
Jconett, Swiss and cambric Muslins,
Corded Coats, 6-4 Cambric and furniture Dimities,
Gentlemen's [illegible]ng, of extra quality,

ALSO,

A variety of other *GOODS,* which makes his assortment very complete; all of which will be sold at a small profit.

October 24, 1831. 51-tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving about

150 PACKAGES OF DRY GOODS,

together with some HARDWARE, which he offers for sale at reduced prices by wholesale or retail, in the Brick Row, opposite the Planter's Hotel. His assortment embraces a great variety of

Fancy Dry Goods,

of the newest style. He expects to occupy his former Stand near the Market Square in about two months.

JOHN McARN.

July 19. 37tf.

Notice.

ALL Persons are hereby notified, that we the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have given a general Power of Attorney, to Mr. John Crusoe, to settle the affairs, and to act in future as our Agent to manage the concerns of said Company.

BENJAMIN RUSH.
SAMUEL F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, August 4th, 1831 40-tf

$100 Reward.

RAN away on the night of the 6th instant, near Wynnsborough, Fairfield District, South Carolina, two negro men, one named *TOM* and the other *ESSICKS.* Tom is about 30 years of age (he says himself 36) of a light complection, not very stout, height not known, but should suppose he was about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches; I purchased him in September last, of Joseph Newkirk, New Hanover County, N. C. where he will aim for. Essicks is something stouter than Tom but much about the same height, with small whiskers, and his upper fore teeth a little decayed, he is about 24 years of age, and the middle finger of his left hand is off to the first joint; I purchased him of Stephen Register, South Washington, New Hanover County, Noorth Carolina, who purchased him a short time previous of a widow woman in the neighborhood, whose name is not recollected. I will give $100 for them delivered to me in Natchez, Mississippi, or $50 if delivered in South Carolina, to Col. Austin T. Peay, Fairfield District, or $25 if confined in any jail so that I get them. Should those negroes be confined in any jail, and this Advertisement come to the knowledge of the Jailer, he will confer a favor on the Subscriber by sending him information (by letter) to Natchez, Mississippi.

SIMON MURCHISON.

Natchez, Mississippi, October 10, 1831. 50tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed to Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, as Commission and Forwarding Agent. He has the use of a large Wharf with a convenient Warehouse, and hopes by strict attention to please all who may favour him with their business.

JONES FULLER.

☞ *Refer to Messrs.* Thos. J. Curtis, O. P. Stark, and W. Whitehead.

July 26 38tf.

Auction and Commission MERCHANTS,

AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that for the present, they have taken the second Store in the large three story brick house foot of Haymount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where they offer their services in the line of their business, they have large and convenient Ware Houses, and are well prepared to receive Cotton and other produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed. Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded with promptness to orders.

☞ They have on hand a good supply of GROCERIES.

WILLKINGS & CO.

July 5. 47-tf.

HENRY HORN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, 4 doors west of Messrs. Hall & Johnson's corner, and opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he is receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which will be sold at prices as low as can be afforded in this market, either for cash or country produce. His assortment consists in part, of the following articles, viz.

20 Hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR
5 ditto Molasses
50 bags prime green Coffee
10 tons Swedes and English Iron
3 bundles hoop ditto
1000 lb. German and blistered Steel
60 set wagon Boxes
40 kegs cut Nails and Brads
10 ditto FFF Powder
8 ditto Pearl Ash
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
40 boxes 8x10 & 10x12 Window Glass
8 ditto bar Soap

Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades, Scythe Blades, Drawing Knives, Castings, Soal and upper Leather, Pepper, Spice, Race and ground Ginger, Nutmegs, Spanish Flotant Indigo, Copperas, loaf and lump Sugar, Shot, Lead, Saltpetre, Allum, Salts, shoe Thread, Cotton Yarn, Dundee Bagging, Twine, cotton and wool Cards, Segars, writing and wrapping Paper, Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder Teas, together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

Fayetteville, October 10. 49tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned as Agent for Robert Donaldson, Esq., of New York, is authorized to sell, on the most liberal terms, the following *very valuable and eligibly situated LOTS,* in the Town of Fayetteville, viz:

1 Lot South side of Hay Street, bounded by Hay, Donaldson and Franklin Streets, 100 feet front on Hay street, formerly occupied by the Bank of the United States, with the Materials upon it. The brick and stone supposed to be sufficient for the erection of a range of two story stores.

1 ditto North side of Hay street, 43 feet front, and running back to Old street. Said Lot being opposite the late Lafayette Hotel.

1 ditto South side of Hay street, late the Lafayette Hotel, with the walls as they now stand, 46 feet front, running back to Franklin street. In the opinion of *an experienced* architect, who has examined them, the walls may be used again.

1 ditto on Franklin and Donaldson streets, attached to the above, for Stables. Garden, &c.

The above Lots may be improved so as to yield ten to fifteen per cent., and hold out to Capitalists, *who reside in the State,* a most valuable opportunity of making an investment. The only inducement which the owner has for parting with them, being that *he resides in New York,* and cannot with convenience attend to them.

TERMS.—A credit of 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, in equal instalments, purchasers giving bonds bearing interest from date, payable in New York, and secured by a mortgage on the premises. For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH BAKER, *Agent.* &c.

Corner of Dick and Russel streets.

June 21.—33-tf

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present,* opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention,* and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, June 27. 34tf.

PRIVATE SCHOOL,

FOR GIRLS AND SMALL BOYS,

At the Academy Building on Hay Mount.

THE Subscriber proposes to re-open her School in Fayetteville, on the 24th instant. Having devoted her attention for the last six years, to both the theory and practice of Education, she flatters herself that she is prepared to do justice to any young persons, that may be entrusted to her care. In addition to the ordinary branches of education, she will give instruction in Ornamental Needle Work, and in Drawing and Painting, both on paper and velvet.—Her terms of tuition will be at the usual rates.

ANN ELIZA UNTHANK.

Fayetteville, October 4. 48tf.

Lost or Mislaid.

A BLACK Leather TRUNK, apparently new, containing sundry articles. The finder or holder of the same will much oblige the Subscriber by leaving it at the Office of the Observer.

SAM. F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, June 6. 31-tf.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

10 Hhds. prime MOLASSES,
10 do good Sugar,
75 kegs Nails and Brads,
5 tons well assorted Iron,
German and blistered Steel,
Castings and wagon Boxes,
Window Glass and putty,
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices,
Anvils and Hammers,
Frying Pans and trace Chains,
Share Moulds, assorted,
Logwood and Madder,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nutmegs and Cloves,
Epsom and Glauber Salts,
Glue and Copperas,
Pearl Ash and Alum,
Crockery Ware,
50 bags Shot,
20 kegs Dupont's Powder,
Lorillard's paper Tobacco,
Bar Lead,
Bottles Spirits Turpentine,
30 barrels Mackerel,
50 sides Sole Leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

July 13. 36tf.

JOHN MUNN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, north side of Hay street, foot of Haymount, where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia, the following assortment of seasonable

GOODS:

11 Hhhds. Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
5 hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,
25 bags prime green and old white Coffee,
5 brls. loaf Sugar, superior quality,
5 ditto Copperas,
5 ditto Glauber Salts,
35 kegs cut and wrought Nails,
20 pieces cotton Bagging,
10 coils bale Rope,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
2 tons Castings,
10 kegs FF and FFF Dupont's Powder,
20 ditto White Lead, ground in oil,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Tea,
Lamp Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits of Turpentine,
Epsom Salts, Alum, Saltpetre, ulphur,
Pearl Ash, Starch, Lampblack,
Frying Pans, Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
Shot and Lead, fur and wool Hats, Shoes,
Cotton Cards, Tacks and Brads,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt.

Together with an assortment of *STAPLE DRY GOODS. HARDWARE and CUTLERY, CHINA and CROCKERY WARE,* all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 1, 1831. 52tf.

H. MacLaurin

MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, one door west of the Planter's Hotel, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1831. 45tf.

Wanted,

A Journeyman *TIN PLATE WORKER.* To a good workman, of correct habits, constant employment and liberal wages will be given, by

JAMES MARTINE.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1831. ‖52-tf.‖

The Editors of the Petersburg Times and Richmond Enquirer are requested to publish the above three times, and forward their bills to this office immediately for payment.

New Drug and MEDICINE STORE.

THE Subscriber is now opening a fresh supply of *MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS,* &c. &c., which makes his assortment complete. He will keep always on hand, every article connected with the business.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

September 21. 46-tf.

NEW CHEAP FANCY STORE.

CAMPBELL & McNAIR,

Having established themselves in the new Building on the north side of Hay street, a few doors west of the Market house, are now receiving a well selected assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

And will be receiving by every arrival from N. York, additional supplies. Those wishing to purchase by the quantity or otherwise, will please call and examine their stock, which is too large to enumerate the different articles in an advertisement. Among their Goods are a great variety of Cloths, Sattinetts, Bombazetts, Circassians, Plaids, Blankets, Linens, Prints, Silks, Muslins, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Umbrellas, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c. &c. They solicit the custom of their friends and the public.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
NEILL McNAIR.

Fayetteville, August 10. 40tf.

HENRY ERAMBERT, Merchant Tailor.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has just returned from New York, with a handsome assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, & fancy Vestings,

of the latest styles—

ALSO, a variety of fancy articles, viz—Bosoms, Collars, Stocks, Gloves, Suspenders, Flannel and Nett shirts and drawers—with an assortment of Gentlemen's and Children's Caps, &c. &c.

☞ All orders will be thankfully received and well executed. H. E.

To Tailors.

The Subscriber being appointed agent of Aaron F. Sagnezs, Fashioner of the city of New York, respectfully informs the trade, that they can be supplied with his patent Rule for Cutting, and also the Fall Fashions of 1831, by applying to the Subscriber.

ALSO inch measures, and Tailors drilled eyed Needles. HENRY ERAMBERT.

☞ Two or three workmen will receive *extra wages* by immediate application.

Fayetteville, Nov. 15. 54-6m.

18 Tons Swedes and English Iron assorted,
10 bundles hoop and sheet do.
2000 lbs. German, blister and cast Steel,
5 tons Castings, 150 sets wagon Boxes,
200 kegs cut Nails,
10 hhds., 30 bbls. and 30 boxes brown Sugar,
12 bbls. lump do.
75 bags Coffee,
90 hhds. Molasses,
10,000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
200 pieces cotton Bagging,
130 bags Shot, 2000 lbs. bar Lead,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
60 boxes 8x10 & 10x12 Glass,
100 sides soal and skirting Leather,
40 kegs white Lead,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
Sperm and liver Oil,
School Books,
100 nests Bandboxes.

In addition to the above, we have just received a LARGE STOCK OF

Dry Goods,

Hardware, Cutlery, Shoes, Hats, and various Domestic Goods.

The above Goods are for sale at the new Stand of HALE & JOHNSON.

Foot of Hay Mount.

August 9, 1831. 140tf.

JUST RECEIVED

FROM New York, forty-nine small boxes BROWN SOAP for sale. Apply to John H. Pearce or

June 14. JOHN H[illegible]KE.

[illegible] GOODS.

[illegible] CHEESE, just [illegible] Steam Boat Henrietta, [illegible]

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

At their new Store on Green Street.

November 29. §56-tf.§

ORANGES.

A few bbls. St. Augustine sweet ORANGES, just received per Steam Boat Henrietta, and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Green street.

November 29. 56-tf.

Green Paint,

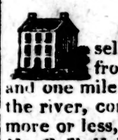
A Superior article in canisters of 8½ lbs. each.

ALSO,

20 boxes Bar SOAP, just received per Steam Boat, for sale by AMOS KIMBALL.

Curtis's Block.

November 29, 1831. 56-tf.

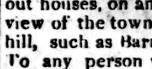


Windsor Chairs.

A small lot just received.—*Also,* a few BEDSTEADS, LOOKING GLASSES, &c. &c. 1 Patent BALANCE,

For sale by AMOS KIMBALL.

November 22. 55tf.



Sugar and Salt.

10 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
100 Sacks Liverpool SALT,
Received and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 15th, 1831. ‖54-tf.‖

TAILORING.

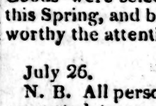
DUNCAN SMITH respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from New York, where he has selected, at reduced prices, a general assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

&c., suitable for the season, of the most fashionable colours, Goat's hair, Camblet, boiled ditto., of the best quality, assorted colours, Valentia, silk & woollen Velvets, Stocks, Trimmings of all kinds in his line, superior quality.

He has also on hand, a large assortment of *NEEDLES,* superior to any ever offered for sale in this place, from No. 1 to No. 12. Darning Needles of all sizes.

DUNCAN SMITH.



He is also prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, promptly and neatly, at his usual moderate prices.

November 8.—53-tf. D. S.

Pleasant Summer Residence FOR SALE.

The Subscriber wishes to sell his Residence two and a quarter miles from the Market House in Fayetteville, and one mile from Cape Fear river, and running to the river, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, between the lines of Judge Strange, Mr. C. T. Haigh, Capt. Crusoe, Oliver P. Stark and others, with all the improvements thereon, viz., a comfortable Summer Dwelling, Stables and other out houses, on an elevated sand hill, commanding a view of the town, with several buildings below the hill, such as Barn, Blacksmith Shop, and Tools.—To any person wishing to purchase, I will always be ready to show the premises. I would divide the tract to suit purchasers, provided I could dispose of the whole.

☞ I would hire by the month or year, a good Blacksmith.

JOHN MURCHISON.

November 15. 5[illegible] *Ap'l.*

FOR SALE,

THAT healthy, beautiful, and commodious Residence on Hay Mount, at present in the occupancy of Thomas J. Curtis, Esq. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH BAKER.

Agent for Green Womack, Esq. of Pittsboro'.

Fayetteville, June 21. 33-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, in consequence of the heavy losses sustained by the late Fire, have been compelled to close their present business. They now offer their stock of Goods on hand at reduced prices on three, four, and six months credit, for approved notes at Bank. The stock of Dry Goods were selected with great care last Fall and this Spring, and being fresh and seasonable, are well worthy the attention of the town and country trade.

HORTON & HUTTON.

July 26. 38tf.

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscribers are requested to come forward immediately and close the same, either by cash or note, as their situation will not admit of further indulgence

HORTON & HUTTON.

Cheap New Goods.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his former customers and the public generally, that he is now receiving at his Store, Brick Row, directly opposite the Planter's Hotel, an elegant supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

carefully selected, which are offered at wholesale and retail for a very small advance on the original cost.—His stock of Goods *is now entirely new,* and comprises a large and general assortment of Fancy and Staple

Dry Goods, Hardware & fine Cutlery, Crockery, China & Glass Ware, Hats, Shoes & Castings, Groceries, some choice Liquors, Old Wines, London Porter, Cider, &c.

With a general assortment of other articles too tedious to be enumerated.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1831. 44tf.

Notice.

JAS. BAKER has converted his Dwelling House on Dick street into an Office, where he may be found at all times, between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M., by those having business with him. He earnestly requests all those indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, to call and settle the same, as under present circumstances, indulgence cannot be given.

CANE BOTTOM & WINDSOR CHAIRS.

He has received on consignment, eight dozen CHAIRS, of various qualities, which will be disposed of at Philadelphia prices, including charges.

Fayetteville, August 29, 1831. 43tf

GALES & SONS' N. CAROLINA

ALMANACK,

FOR

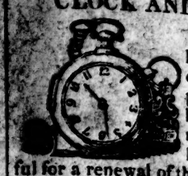
1832,

Received and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by E. J. HALE.

Oct[illegible] 18.

WM. WIDDIFIELD,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,



Respectfully informs his friends and former customers, that he has returned to this place, and resumed the business, in the Brick Row, directly opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he will be grateful for a renewal of their favours.

The portion of Goods already received comprise an extensive assortment of

Patent Lever and Plain

ENGLISH & FRENCH WATCHES,

With most articles appertaining to the business.

N. B. A constant supply of Hemming and superior drill'd eyed NEEDLES, direct from the manufactory.

Fayetteville, Nov. 22.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed their Goods to the New Building directly opposite their Old Stand, where they have a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Crockery Ware and Groceries,

Together with almost every other article of Merchandize, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, or exchanged for country produce. Call and see.

HALL & JOHNSON.

For Rent,

That large and commodious *WAREHOUSE* on Gillespie street, with Cotton Shed, &c. Apply to

November 1, 1831. 52tf.

LEATHER & SHOE STORE.

At the sign of the Big Boot, three doors east of the Market Square.

WM. L. HAWLEY has just opened a large and entirely new stock of *BOOTS and SHOES,* embracing every variety of kind, which he offers by the case, dozen or at retail, cheap for cash or approved credit.

ALSO,

Sole and upper LEATHER,
Harness and bellows ditto,
Skirting, coach and hat Linings,
Hog Skins and calf Skins,
Facing, padding and lining Skins,
Shoe Thread—Brushes in variety,
Blacking and black Varnish, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A few cases low priced fine Hats,
And a large assortment of wool Hats,

☞ The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS extensively carried on, and every pains taken to please customers.

Fayetteville, October 26.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving the following assortment of seasonable *GOODS* in his store near the Sycamore:—

465 sacks Liverpool ground SALT,
23 hhds. SUGAR,
36 bags green Laguira Coffee,
20 ditto Rio or strong scented do.
10 hhds. Jamaica do.
15 brls. do do.
8 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
60 pieces cotton Bagging,
25 coils Rope,
5 tons Castings,
5 tons Swedes Iron, well assorted,
2 do English do. do.
40 boxes window Glass, 8x10, 10x12, 12x16, and 12x18,
40 kegs White Lead, ground in oil,
6 crates Crockery, opened,
1 ceroon Carracas Indigo, very good,
161 sides sole Leather, good brand,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
3 bags Pimento,
3 ditto Pepper,
2 ditto Race Ginger,
Blacksmiths' Bellows, 26, 28 and 30 in.
Anvils, Vices, Hammers and Screw-plates,
cut and mill Saws,
Lamp, Paint, and Tanner's } OIL,
Spirits Turpentine, by the gallon,
Wrought Nails, trace Chains & weeding hoes,
Sheet and hoop Iron,
Cast, German and blister Steel,
Frying Pans, Scythe Blades and straw knives,
Loaf Sugar, cotton and wool Cards,
29 kegs Dupont's FF & FFF } POWDER,
gun & rifle }
A good assortment of Shoes and Hats,
Counter, hearth, cloth and paint Brushes,
Twill'd Sacking and Osnaburgs,
Raisins by ¼ & ½ box—Cheese,
Calf Skins, upper and Morocco Leather,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Saddles, Bridles, Collars and Martingales,

Together with a small assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery and Carpenter's Tools, Alum, Spanish Brown, Verdegris dry and in oil, Lead, Madder, yellow Ochre, and Chrome, with sundry other articles—all of which will be low for cash or country produce. Country merchants, and dealers generally, are requested to call and examine for themselves.

THOMAS FU[illegible]

Fayetteville, October 26.

DESIRABLE

Fancy Dry Goods

THE Subscriber feels great pleasure in informing his former customers, that he is now receiving per Brig *Mentor* and Schr. *New York,* a handsome and *carefully selected* Stock of

Fashionable & rich Fancy Dry Goods,

at his *Old Stand,* on Market Square, all of which were *selected* by *himself* for this market, from late *Importations,* and confidently asserts that his Stock will equal in point of quality any offered in this market, all of which will be sold for cash or approved credit, at wholesale and retail purchasers on the most reasonable terms. Among his stock will be found all the most desirable and fashionable, to which he invites the attention of his former customers and purchasers generally.

HENRY L. [illegible]

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having shelved the remains of their stock of Dry Goods saved from the late destructive conflagration, on the site of their store formerly occupied by them, North East corner of Market Square, respectfully invite the attention of the public generally.

Also on Hand,

Liverpool Salt,
Sugar and Coffee,
N. E. Rum,
Molasses,
Iron, &c.

HORTON & HU[illegible]

June 13.